CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Among the places crowded with historical myths

and shadows the old Cartyle house stands pre-emi-nent, for it has played its part in all the warfare of

the country, and has had no less a share in the hev-

day of Alexandria's glory. Built of stone and Hol-

land bricks by the early settlers, supposedly in 1640. It was used during the French and Indian war as a

fort; and in the old kitchen that is, now falling into

long existence. It was in the house that rose above the fort, which, by-the-way, made a most conven-

lert foundation, not to mention stables and dun-geons, that Braddock, in consultation with the

Governors of five colonies, planned his ill-fated campaign; here young George Washington received

his first commission; the War of 1812 saw it in us

as a powder magazine and a prison, while in the

Around the colonial period, however, when Alex-

andria's glory was brightest, most of the interest

centres; for, though the old house is now compara-tively unknown and obscure, being hidden by the

West Company of the

MATERIALIS

races, bordered with slender Lombardy poplars.

The wide hall is flanked on either side by quaint

little rooms, the most famous of which is the "blue

parlor," unchanged since the days of Washington,

roses and thistles, to remind them, perhaps, of the

It was to this room that little Sallie Fairfax tripped down the mahogany stairs to dance at her

first ball with General Washington, and in the tiny antechamber in front General Braddock slept. Up-

stairs the rooms are small, and the modern house

wife would look in dismay at the cupboards, for they are scarcely more than two feet square. The windows which front the river originally opened

upon a balcony that overhung a most enticing garden, but the balcony has gone and the old garden

with its circular path of brick, its great box-trees

and wistaria vines, is fast becoming a dream of

the past. On the third floor the rooms are smaller,

and so still that but for the spotless whitewash the might easily be peopled with ghosts. At one end of

the passage that runs between the rooms there is a door lending into a corridor of the old hotel, and

old English days of "Merry Carlyle.

where the white cornice is carved in queer little

Civil War it was used as a hospital.

decay there is a well that has supplied the place

semblies, or its darker tragedy of misfortune, death | zing of the telegraph wires that have their home in

THE PROPERTY OF STREET

THE CARLY LE HOUSE.

dark, there is a coping around the lot, and a willow tree bends over her head. The words seem to have a peculiar significance, could the mystery be fath-omed, perhaps the tragedy of the life cut off so suddenly, or perhaps the struggling soul that had found its peace:

To the Memory of a

FEMALE STRANGER,

Whose mortal suffering terminated the 11th day of October, 1816,
Aged 23 years and 8 months.

This stone is erected by her discensolate Husband, in whose arms she sighed out her Latest breath, and who, under God, Did his atmost to sooth even the cold dead ear of Death.

How loved, how honored once, avails thee not, To whom related, or by whom begot A heap of dust alone remains of thee. "Its all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

To Him gave all the Prophets utterance that, through his name, whoseever believeth in Him, shall feelive remission of sins.

—Acts, 19th Chapter, 45d verse.

Strange words for a soul released from its bond-age; stranger still the unsolved mystery that hange

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD AND POOR REGIMENTS.

PRIDE IN THE WORK AND PROPER DIS-CIPLINE WILL DANISH THE TERM OF

The ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant tomb gave the people of New-York an opportunity to see a vast gathering of military forces. The Regular Army as well as the National Guard was largely and well represented, and thousands of people who saw the parade had never seen so many soldiers at one time, nor had they ever had an opportunity to draw comparisons between the United States troops and the citizen soldiery, and between the home National Guard and that of other States. It was only natural that under the circumstances comparisons should have been made, and, while most of those who were interested in the subject could account for the superiority of the regular forces, many wondered why some of the milltia organizations should have been so far superior to others in looks and in bearing, and why the same evolutions should have been made well and with ease by some bodies, while others stumbled through them with great effort and lit-

Men who have had experience in military affairs readily account for the superiority of the crack organizations. They give them credit, in the first place, for superior and painstaking officers, for men who take a pride in the command to which they belong, and pay close attention to the duties of a so'dier. "Having these essential qualities, harmony follows, and success in the way of a perfect command is only a matter of time," said an old National Guardsman. "I will tell you a story to illustrate the difference between a good and a poor regiment. I came uptown yesterday in the same car with a National Guard officer. A third person joined us, who, in the course of conversation, pitched into my friend's superior officer and criticised him as a man and an officer. He spoke of him in a mort disrespectful manner, and the subordinate officer not only agreed with him at every point, but frequently went him one better. Needless to say, he belonged to one of the poorer regiments, because no officer in a good regiment would sit by and hear his superior abused. It makes no difference whether this be done in the armory or in a streetcar, the man who is thoroughly a National Guardsman, with the proper pride in his regiment perfectly developed, will defend his superior officer anywhere, and that tells the whole story. It takes many things to make a good regiment, but esprit de corps covers the whole

THE SUCCESSFUL OFFICER'S METHODS.

The successful officer is careful as to the quality of his recruits, because he knows that some men would be useless in a military organization like the National Guard. These same objectionable persons might become good soldiers in a regular army, where their whole life would be devoted to the service, but in a citizen organizatien, where much depends on the will of the man, where excuses may be found for neglected duties, and where a person is under the eye of his superior officer only a few hours in every week, the man must be trustworthy as well as physically sound. The new man remains in the recruit class about two months and is then graduated to the school of the soldier, and advanced step by step through the various grades until he reaches the school of the company. The progress is not rapid when it is conducted by a painstaking non-commissioned officer, and a recruit is not considered perfect as a private until he has had about one year's training. Even after that, if he belongs to one of the crack organizations, his work does not cease, and that is here the difference is shown between the poor and the good organizations. In the commar where officers and men take pride in a good showing, the drills which take place at least once every week for about eight months a year are attended regularly and conscientiously, and prizes for good attendance, progress in the general work, shooting at the rifle ranges and reciulting, stimulate the various companies to activity and create a healthy company pride which

always bears good results. But while company pride will induce a captain to spend much time and frequencly considerable money in the interests of his command, and while he always feels proud to see his men eclipse these of his fellow-captains, if he is thoroughly in sympathy with the regiment he will, nevertheless, always be found ready and willing to defend the officers in whose deficiencies, as compared with his command, he takes the greatest delight. Organizations like the 7th Regiment, the 10th Batallion of Albany, the 21st Separate Company of Troy and a rumber of other commands in the New-York National Guard, do not acquire the proficiency which makes them remarkable in a few months or even years. It takes hard, unceasing and intelligent work even after the best men have been selected, and the good results can only be brought about when perfect harmony exists, and when every man feels that on him rests to a certain extent the responsibility of making his particular organization a credit to the Guard. There are commands in the New-York National Guard where the pipe of peace is unknown, and where a hatchet would be the most proper emblem. There the drills are poorly attended and the officers are at swords' points, frequently airing their troubles in public and giving cause for gossip. The men salute their superiors in a half-hearted way even on the drill floor; they take part in the petty wrangles, and frequently go so far in the matter of insubordination that only undue laxity on the part of the superiors saves them from dishonorable dismissal from the ranks. In those commands the officers are uncertain in the attendance, and the men are equally so. They have no pride in the work of the regiment or company and, to the man who knows the subject, the word "slouch" is written all over them. Such men compose the commands which always attract attention because of their negative qualities, and it is by comparison with them that some mediocre bodies receive the stamp of perfection. In many of these military bodies there are frequent changes-officers have scarcely become acquainted with their men when they resign, and the work of becoming acquainted must begin all over again.

FEW CHANGES IN THE BETTER REGIMENTS. In the better bodies changes are few and officers and men become fixtures, and in many in stances company ties are so strong that promotions are declined by men who would rather be privates with the old boys. This was strikingly illustrated some time ago when a professional man who carries a musket in one of the best companies of the 7th Regiment was offered a commission. He said that he would rather be a private where he was than the commanding officer of the other body, and his reply is men-tioned because it characterized the sentiment

of the regiment.

One cause of failure in military bodies is the inability of officers to attend to their duties, not because of inefficiency, but for lack of time. Un-less a man can find time every day to devote to his company he cannot do the office of captain justice. The same is true of many other offices, and the expense connected with the honor is no

mean item.

Most officers take all this into consideration who do not and who remain in the service are in part responsible for the poor regiments. Some men take their National Guard duties so seriously that they regulate all other social

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN obligations by their armory dates, and in many instances their residences are selected with the regimental armory in view.

GOOD MILITARY MATERIAL HERE.

The superior condition of some of the State organizations and the fact that there is an abundance of good material available in all parts of the State makes people who have studied the question believe that with the proper care and management the National Guard of the State of New-York may be made an ideal body. The nucleus for regiments equal to the 7th or the 5th Maryland, and for companies as good as any oth Maryland, and for companies as good as any that attracted attention in the Grant Day parade, may be found in the armories of New-York City. "Develop the pride of the men." said a veteran who is deeply interested in the Guard, "make the men believe that one regiment is as good as another, and a great deal better, and give them officers who will work to that end, and you'll have 7th Regiments all over the State. Officers must take in their men and men. must take an interest in their men and men must look up to and respect their officers if good results are to be gained. No man ever respects a man because he holds a position, but he does bow before the man's superior knowledge. For that reason, paper soldiers are a detriment to the service and breed contempt for the service in the places where there should be only respect."

"KIGGY" AND HIS ATTRACTIONS.

A LITTLE CHINESE BABY WHO ECLIPSED THE CHINESE PLAY IN FASCINATION.

A historical play was given in the Chinese the aire in Doyers-st last week. It represented, ac-cording to the statement of one of the spectators who is highly thought of as a dramatic critic in scenes from Chinese history 1.800 Fellowing the accepted style of Chinese drama, the play began at 6 o'clock in the evening and lasted till midnight, and, even with that liberal time allowance, required two or three days for its complete representation. All this, however, is merely an introduction and quite beside the main point of the story, which concerns "Kiggy," aged two and a half, the youngest and most interest-ing person who attends the theatre. "Kiggy" is probably not the correct Chinese version of his same, but that is as nearly as it could be ascertained from the pronunciation of his father, whose time was fully occupied between his official duty of taking tickets at the door, and assisting "Kiggy" to maintain his balance upon the narrow shelf

From the total absence of anything like sleep! ness on "Kiggy's" part, it is to be feared that he is an old theatregoer, in spite of his tender years. The glances which he directed at the stage were cool and crtical; they were not the eager, approv ing ones of a new, hand at the business. As he locked the audience over his practised eye imme diately discovered a group not far away who were clearly visitors from another quarter, strangers to Chinatown. The infant at once decided that here, being rarer specimens in his experience were more worthy of attention than the actors, and as soon as they happened to look his way, he smile at them. Now "Kiggy's" smile is beyond a doubt the most soductive expression that ever illumined the face of any baby, from the East or from the West. It spreads from the corners of his mouth outward over his fat, rosy cheeks, mak-ing the most delightful creases and dimples in its progress, and finally ends by tipping up just a shade more the corners of his jovial, almond eyes The strange visitors surrendered to it in a moment, and made their way to "Kiggy's" perch

A young woman in the party ventured to offer



STAIRWAY IN THE CARLYLE HOUSE. (Braddock's Headquarters.)

the infant a five-cent piece, in token of her admiration. He took it politely, and with the seriousness which the acquision of so large a sum involved dropped it carefully into a capacious pocket which was sewed on the front of his red blouse, directly over his little stomach. Then he shook hands, and his face beamed again with that enrapturing, indescribable smile. At a hint from his father, who was watching proudly the attentions which were being showered upon his son, "Kiegy" courteously took off his crownless, silk skull cap, and became, if possible, even more Oriental in appearance, as he disclosed a little head closely shaven in the orthodox fashion, with the exception of a small portion of the crown, left for the cultivation of the time-honored queue.

If "Kiegy" knew the truth, which in his shrewd Celestial wisdom he probably did, he must have felt some satisfaction in having cellpsed the historical play in attractiveness to at least one group of spectators. Under the spell of his fascinations it was impossible to help wishing to take him home as a plaything—as a living Chinese doil, with infinite capacity for amusing and being amused.

THE "SUMMER BUTTERFLY" IN LONDON.

From The Sketch.

I wonder if you know what a "summer butterfly" is? If you were skilled in the ways of the cabby you would know that it is the small tradesmen who turn cabmen during the season, returning to their legitimate occupation when autumn sets in. "Butterflies" are being gradually weeded out by the police, and a man is allowed to take out a cabdriver's license only when he can prove that he is what he represents himself to be. A cabman's earnings greatly depend, I may say, on luck, accordingly, the weekly wage may range from as low as io shillings to as high as £2 at certain seasons. The hours, as you know, are exceedingly long. Supposing a man turns out at 10 a. m.; he drives the same horse from six to seven hours, and then, changing horses, goes on till 3 o'clock in the morning. There is not so much difference between hansom-cab drivers and the four-wheel men as the public seem to imagine. Not infrequently drivers change and change about; thus a four-wheeler who feels that the moving of heavy hoxes is past his strength will take a hansom; or again, the hansom cabby who finds that his exposed position brings on rheumatism and kindred ills will change in favor of the more jogtrot vehicle. There is scarcely a well-known cabdriver in London but has his own special appellation, generally given to him in view of some physical or mental peculiarity. Some idea of the literary attainments and wide knowledge of cabby can be given you by the fact that among the nicknames may be found "Trilby." "Lord Randolph Churchill." "Flop the Beadle," "Garibaldi," "Nicodemus" and "Four-in-hand." Not infrequently the men are known to one another only by their pseudonyme. From The Sketch.

AIR-BRAKES ON FAST FREIGHTS.

From The Engineering News.

As for the benefit which the railway corporations have reaped and are still to reap from the freight air-brake, we do not know whether to congratulate them upon it or not, since in the kindness of their souls they have given to the public all this benefit, in the shape of better service at lower rates. Certain it is that the freight air-brake has made possible a remarkable increase in freight train speeds, and the handling of larger and heavier trains. Under old ideas of train resistance "fast freights" used to be considered an expensive luxity, but the saving in trainmen's wages far over-halances any additional cost for fuel when trains are run at high speed. The public, then, if not the railways, is to be congratulated that, thanks to the genius and enterprise of George Westinghouse and his associates, its goods are carried considerably more cheaply and promptly than they could be were the hand-brake in as universal use on freight trains as it was a decade ago. From The Engineering News.

THE CYCLONE'S LIMITATIONS.

QUAINT REMINDERS OF THE OLD TOWN'S DAYS OF GLORY.

THE OLD CARLYLE HOUSE AND ITS MEMORIES OF WASHINGTON-THE "FEMALE STRANGER'S" MYSTERY.

Alexandria, Va., May 1.-Alexandria has been asleep so long, the sunshine has been dreaming undisturbed, in her quiet streets for so many years and her quaint old houses have such an air of mysterious waiting in their old-fashioned grandeur, tha It seems almost a sacrilege to tear away the curtain of contented silence which Time has hung there, and to gaze, with modern eyes half blinded by the dust of unceasing whirl, at the bright, stately days of patch and powder. Nearly every house has its bit of history, its comedy of dances and as-

down its length of blackness it is said that the walling of a baby, long since dead, often breaks through the stillness of the night.

not walk in broad daylight, but the old vaults, far down below, are surely spooky enough, even where the sunlight pours its warm flood through the doorless archway. In one of the partitions above the vaults stands an old cupboard, made by the indians, with traces of beading thickly covering the doors. The beads, however, have all disappeared. Down the stone stairs again, to the left, there is supposed to be an underground way that led to the river, which in those days was nearer by several hundred feet than it is now, but the vault has long been walled in, and its secrets are still unsolved.

The Braddock House, which surrounds this relic

So much for the ghosts who, unfortunately, do

of a bygone stateliness, is of a much later date, but a quaint, rambling enough old place it is. The front was originally built for a tank, and the rest of the house was added afterward. It, too, has seen many changes and much degeneration, and its wings seem fairly to shake with holy horror at the buz-

about her. Many are the speculations made, some even averring that she was the daughter of Aaron Burr, the unfortunate Theodosia, but this seems incredible, and nothing definite can be learned concerning this episode of a life to which, perhaps, it was the calm and peaceful ending.

Old Christ Church has been so well preserved, so tenderly cared for, since the days when Washington was one of its vestrymen, that should the dames of flowered brocade and silver-buckied shoes take it into their powdered heads to come back and trend the broad, clean walks of the yard, they would find nothing inconsistent within the sacred pale.

It seems almost impossible, when lecking at the wharves, old and black and fairly dropping to pieces, to believe that Alexandria was once a famous shipping point, and that the sails that were lowered in her harbor had felt the soft breath of the tropic sees on their broad, dusky canvas, and had trought back rich silks and quaint, old-fashioned trinkets from many a foreign port, to say nothing of the brave hearts that fair maids watched for.

And Alexandria waits, in her contented inactivity,

And Alexandria waits, in her contented inactivity

In the symmetric state of the account of the control to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to be account to the lake which we are to the lake which he account to the lake which he a

zing of the telegraph wires that have their home in its staid and proper walls.

Straight down the street from the Braddock House is the old Clagett's Tavern (they were all taverns in those days), whose lower floor has degenerated into something that is more like a junkshop than anything else, but upstairs are the assembly rooms, which, it is said, George Washington often honored with his presence. There is a queer little musicians' gallery looking into it that was accessible only from the lower hall by means of a ladder, as the tiny door leading into it is high up in the wall. When the musicians had assembled the ladder was taken away, leaving those unfortunates no way of escape. This room, now divided into three, is used as a clubroom by an organization that has done much to preserve and care for it. The carved walnscoting and moulding are still the same, though the place has been, of course, much modernized.

Not only has England the greatest navy in the world, but she has supplied almost every other nation with most of their warships.

The Argentine Republic has six armored vessels, of which four were built at Birkenhead, one at Poplar and one in Italy. Of her numerous cruisers and gunboats, all but two were built in England. From Answers. Popiar and one in any core and gunboats, all but two were built in Engiand.

Chiii has four armored ships, of which three were built here.

Greece has got twelve of her thirteen cruisers from us; Italy has come here for four of her largest battle-ships, and eight of Japan's armored warships were made in British yards, as well as six of her cruisers.

Holland has five warships built in England; Spain has six; Turkey has twelve, and Portugal has twelve.

The Great Powers prefer homemade vessels, but Germany has two large armored ships which she bought from English builders about twenty years 420.

And Alexandria waits, in her contented inactivity, nerhaps for the afterglow of the past, perhaps for a new light in the future; but, at all events, there seems to be an utter and entire satisfaction reigning in her broad streets that nothing can disturb. Like the Sphinx of the desert, she is lost in contemplation of the wrecks time has strewn about her, and is watching those same unsparing fingers at their slow, ceaseless work in the midst of her fairest possessions, just as the broaze solder who stands looking mournfully over the city guards the memory of those so dear, the memory of the Confederate dead.

THE LION SLAYER.

Sir H. H. Johnston, in The Saturday Review.

same, though the place has been, of course, much modernized.

On the opposite side of the hall is the room occupied by the famous "Female Stranger," and it is still pointed out to all other strangers, male or female, for wherever there is a mystery unsolved, and a trifle uncarry, the interest always seems the greatest. This person, who is known only as the "Female Stranger," came to the tavern early in the century. She stayed just four days, and during that time held no converse with any one, save her servants, to whom she spoke always in French. At the end of that time she died, but just before her death her husband arrived and in his arms she breathed her last. The monument he erected to her still well preserved, and stands in St. Paul's Cemetery, out beyond the city. The stone is a little

ENGLISH-BUILT WARSHIPS.

THE RIVAL OF THE FERRIS WHEEL AT THE TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

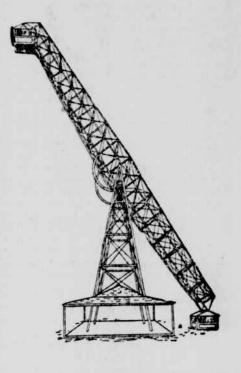
A GIANT SEESAW.

A GREAT STEEL STRUCTURE THAT WILL THAT PEOPLE NEARLY TWO HUNDRED FEET UP INTO THE AIR.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which is to e held at Nashville, Tenn., from May 1 to November 1, is not to be outdone by the World's Fair in the matter of an extraordinary engineering feat. I; will be remembered that the Ferris wheel at Chicago was one of the striking attractions of the Exposition, and acted as an advertising scheme of tremendous efficiency. The Ferris wheel was built primarily to rival the Eiffel tower of the Paris Exposition.

In easting about for a novelty for the Tennessee Exposition which would rival or surpass the Ferris wheel the engineer employed by the promoters hit upon the happy scheme of a gigantic seesaw, to be built entirely of steel, and of a height that would curpass the Chicago enterprise and cause the Tennessee Exposition, in this respect at least, to obtain a greater fame than the World's Fair.

The engineer who designed the glant seesay is A. J. Dyer, of Nashville. The spot selected for the contrivance is on "Vanity Fair," which is the name adopted by the Tennessee Centennial for



what at Chicago was termed the Midway Plaisance. The seesaw is easily the greatest attraction on Vanity Fair.

The foundation is placed on a terrace 25 feet high. The main support of the structure is a tower 100 feet in height, built entirely of steel. Across the top of this tower there is swung a rectangular steel beam 200 feet in length. On either end of this beam is suspended a car capable of holding about forty persons.

When one end of the beam is depressed and the other raised to its greatest limit the total height will be comewhat under the height of the sup-porting tower. This will make the greatest height of the structure something less than 200 feet. To this must be added the height of the terrace, namely, 25 feet. A person, therefore, who takes a ride in this seesaw will be gently lifted from the earth to an elevation of nearly 225 feet.

These figures do not convey a vivid idea of the exact state of affairs, and it will be convenient to compare this elevation with the height of several ell-known buildings in New-York.

The Hotel Netherland, seventeen stories, r ures 220 feet from the ground to the top of its mansard roof, so that the seesaw will lift one higher than this structure. The Postal Telegraph Company's building, at Broadway and Murray-st., is thirteen stories and measures 179 feet to the and Beaver sts., is 158 feet high. The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Building, at Broadway and Duane-st., fourteen stories, is 184 feet in height The Downing Building, in Fulton-st., with fifteen stories, is 179 feet high. The Manhattan Life Insurance Building in lower Broadway, where the

stories, is 179 feet high. The Manhattan Life Insurance Building in lower Broadway, where the local weather forecaster, Mr. Dunn, has his office, measures 246 feet to the top of the roof, which is a few feet ligher than the seesaw will reach. The new Queen's Insurance Building, at William and Cedar sts., is 195 feet high. The Waldorf Hotel is 182 feet from ground to roof. The American Surety Company's building, which is at present the highest in New-York City, not counting towers and flagpoles, measures 206 feet. The giant seesaw will reach nearly up to its top story windows.

The view obtained from the top of the seesaw is a remarkably fine one, and will prove of especial interest to veterans of the late war. One of the sights will be the old forth and the hattlefields of Nashville, the scene of great activity during the opening years of the war. There will also be visible the Belle Meade stock farm, the most famous in the West, and when the weather is clear there can be had a view of the Hermitage, the celebrated mansion home of Andrew Jackson.

The steel construction is in charge of the Schultz Bridge and Iron Company, of Pittsburg. This company has had charge of some of the finest work turned out in this country in the line of steel construction. Their work is almost finished.

The motor and machinery are built especially for the seesaw, and, rather curiously, are located in the top of the tower, a fact which will enable the engineer who runs the motor to assert that he is the highest in the world. The machinery will drive the beam by means of cog gearing, operating on two large 25-foot arcs.

At the base of the supporting tower there will be a pavillon where a band of music will be stationed, and no doubt one of the curious sensations of a ride on the trachine will be to hear the gradual dying away of the sound of the music as the carries from the earth.

THE KETTLE-DRUMMER'S HARD TASK.

HE HAS THE GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MATTER OF KEEPING TIME.

"I suppose few of the people who listen to the "have any appreciation of the difficulty encountered in getting so many instruments to start precisely at the same instant. And do you know which player has the most critical position of all in that respect? Why, the man at the kettle-drum. I always regard him with the greatest admiration, and my wonder is just as great each time that I see it at the nicety with which he calculates bis

"You see, all the other players can be in a condition of absolute readiness while waiting for the signal from the conductor. The violias, the 'cellists and the others at the stringed instruments have their bows in place, ready to be drawn at ..e raising of the baton. The mouthplece of every wind instrument, brass and wood, is at the lips of its player, who has but to breathe when the signal to given. Only the man at the drum is at a disadvantage. It will not do for him to keep his hand raised with the stick poised in the air, at the height from which he is to strike. If he did this
the sound of the beat would be heard at such an
appreciable interval after the notes of the other
is struments that it would entirely fail to accord
with them, and the effect would be absurd. So the
only thing for the drummer to do is to anticipate
the motion of the baton, beginning to strike just
a shade before the signal. He actually plays out
of time, you see, in order to be in time. That is
why I always sympathize with his position, and
look upon him as a genius in the matter of find
calculation. height from which he is to strike. If he did this

THE NEW COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

From Nature.

From Nature.

The specification of the patent taken out in the names of the late M. Dansac and M. Chassagne, for the process of producing photographs in color, is reprinted in the current number of "The British Journal of Photography." It will be remembered that the process was described as based upon the property of selective color absorption, superinduced by (f) treating the plate upon which the negative was taken with a special s.s. Lon; and (2) treating the positive print with the same solution, the successive application of the blue, red and green coloring solutions producing the natural color effect on the print. Our contemperary points out, however, that there is no reference in the inventors description to the treatment of the negative or the process appears to consist in treating a silver print or glass transparency with five specially prepared solutions, the compositions of which are described in the specification.